

POLICY AND DRUGS KOSOVO CASE

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Abstract

This paper presents the reflection of drugs as a substance and drug addiction as a social deviation problem in the period of occupation and transition in Kosovo, knowledge stands and experiences of Kosovan youth toward this problem have been summarized and analyzed.

As a survey sample were taken 41 classes aged 7-8 and 9 from elementary schools and grades 10,11,12, and 13 from senior-high schools in cities such as; Peja, Prizren, Pristina, Mitrovica and Gjilan and 100 students from the University "Hasan Prishtina" in Pristina and University "Haxhi Zeka" in Peja.

In the survey are included 37 chronic drug-addicted persons, who gave an additional considerable contribution in practical sense of this problem among the youth of Kosovo. Gender sample structure of 59% was male and 41% female, age groups from 13-21 years. According to the research, it was found that competent state institutions in general the local, continue to "keep the drug problem secret" in their environments!!!

Even after the chain of daily tragedies as a result of narcotic substances consumption which has occurred and is currently continuing in Kosovan society, competent and responsible institutions do not have in disposal and are not undertaking any meaningful act in this direction, or at least discuss in a serious and persuasive way in certain state levels, except for having occasionally supported several projects of civil society which quite often resulted with counterproductive effect. It was clearly noticed that these two elements (state institutions and civil society) which in the developed and democratic societies necessarily are supposed to work and act together, contrary, here they operate separately and in distance from each other.

From this research it is obvious that drugs and drug addiction has now become a part and integral part of everyday Kosovan society. Thus, almost the entire our young generation, is familiar with all the denominations of almost all the types of drugs, even some of drug street slangs, and a number of considerable young people know where it is being sold and who they can provide it from. The instruments used in this research are: questionnaires, interviews and conversations. The survey included 37 (thirty-seven) chronic drug addicted persons who have contributed to increase of understanding of this problematic practice among the Kosovo youth.

The results of this research may be considered as: reliable, informative and alarming, which provide essential data for further research and study. All results warn that drugs as a substance and drug addiction as a social deviation or a disease is present among the Kosovan youth, but unfortunately, according to the results of this research, they are compelled to face this problematic issue on their own, without an adequate care, state support and assistance, which elsewhere in democratic countries is firmly dedicated, both in terms of legal infrastructure as well as in terms of prevention, re-socialization and permanent care of the youth as a state priority and national asset, as well as entire humanity.

Many countries in transition phase have allowed or kept secret the creation of wealth through the drug trade, conceiving it as a country development! Consequences of such paid price, logic, or strategy is paid by many countries, which are defined as democratic and developed.

I. Introduction**The aim of research:**

The main aim of this research was the collection of facts and updated data on approach to state institutions toward the problems of drugs consumption among Kosovo youth

and to what extent it has had an impact on the knowledge, stands and practices of Kosovo youth about drugs, as well as the impact of this approaches or opposite approach in the development of spreading of this phenomenon among them. Secondary aim of the research was to draw the attention of the competent state responsible institutions

about this disease or social deviation and advocating for the necessity to undertake preventive measures.

consumers of drugs, or even worse, from their own experience..

The research has verified the conclusions from previous researches, like; evolution of development of drug-addict mainly derives from as a consequence of total ignoring of this problem from state relevant institutions which directly reflect with poor and improper knowledge related to drugs, tolerant and underestimating stands in addition to drug risk and the practice of uncontrolled consuming as a result of improvisations on the street. Involvement of competent and responsible state, social institutions, parental or social societies is still lacking.

I have relied here on the old saying: "The wise person learns from mistakes of the others, whereas the stupid from his own"

Of the nearly 13 drug addicts that were registered in 1985 in Kosovo, in 2005 this number reached 1789 (2), based on the results of this research, it can be clearly seen that this last number has now surpassed the number 5000. (3)

Theoretical-political structuring of practical problem

Drug addiction is a serious problem of modern society, which has not exceeded even Kosovo. In the 80s (1980) we had the first generation of drug addicts in the apartheid years and during the war in the 90s (1990-1999) we had the second generation of drug addicts, and now the postwar period, after 2000 we have the third generation of drug addicts who has nothing in common among. The first generation of drug addicts occurred due to the generation of better economic conditions when they struggled to show themselves off, but there were just a few of them. The second generation was the victim of a Serbian Government plan for the labeling of Albanian youth carrying the trafficking and consumption of narcotic substances, and the third generation came as a result of the trauma of war, the monotony of everyday life, youth modernization of life imported from the young Kosovo who are currently living in the West during the summer holidays come home, and of course the attempt of creating a new market by drug dealers etc.. This category of substance consumers do not have standardized profile of drug addicts which will be emphasized on the basis of conduct or external appearance.

In light of all this we can estimate that is indisputable conclusion that drugs every day becomes more and more an integral part of the lives of Kosovan society. It is estimated, as evidence of the maturity of one civilized society, if the problem has been investigated and understood on time, respectively, being informed and take the necessary measures and actions to combat its development and consequences become aware for drug consumption practices of others, not allowed its members, to understand this from drug dealers (dealers), the

Initial and central research question

- The initial question of this relies on the aim of the research itself, based on existing theoretical hypotheses that: drugs has taken concerning proportions among the youth of Kosovo as a result of state non-supervision institutions toward the fighting of this phenomenon as well as limited knowledge and liberal stands or underestimating youth risk from drugs.

The central question of this research: policy or non-political state stands due to enormous increase of consumers of narcotic substances - The Case of Kosovo

II. Methodology of work

Research procedures:

Research approach:

A specific of this research was determination of the sample. The class was taken as a sample and not an individual, which is a new and more flexible approach

toward the expression of credibility for the used instrument (questionnaire).

not answered. In total were processed and analyzed 808 questionnaires.

Relying on previous research experience, although students are told that the questionnaire is anonymous, anyway, they haven't been have not been completely honest when filling out the questionnaire, because they were afraid that maybe some records based on existing survey may reveal their identity. For this reason, from the questionnaire previously used in this case, the following data was eliminated: gender, age, residence, occupation of the parents and similar records of the respondent, and our aim that from of reliability and validity to reach the highest possible level of the data. This they were told during the completion of the questionnaire. Notes related to gender structure of the class, their age and the percentage of rural-urban residence, we have mainly collected in total from the year tutor.

The research was conceived as transversal study, which included students of grades 7, 8, 9 from elementary schools in the city and students, grades I-IV from senior schools in the cities: Prishtina, Peja, Prizren, Gjilan and Mitrovica and students from the University of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" and that Peja "Haji Zeka, who without any hesitation agreed to be part of this research and contributed considerable seriousness in completing the offered questionnaire to fill it in..

Selection of the sample:

In total in the research were included 41classes of students (972), and 37 chronic drug addicted persons who apart from the filling in of the questionnaire, they have accepted interview-conversation and narrate about their experiences on drug consumption and relying on their experience to provide a brief history of the development of drug addiction in Kosovo, as well as suggestions for appropriate ways of preventive fight toward the development of this problematic social and human issue.

In this research questionnaires were completed by 41 classes (27 high school, 1 from grade seven and 4 from grade eight, 7 from grade nine grade fro primary schools, 100 students from University Campus "Hasan Prishtina" and 100 student from the University of Peja "Haji Zeka"- 6 classes (164 questionnaires) from all of them, all the senior-high schools were eliminated from the analysis and processing of data because the majority of questions were

The survey was anonymous and voluntary-free, the respondent itself has decided upon his/her free volition, whether to complete the questionnaire or not. Completing the survey was conducted in the classroom during a period of one class. Students have completed the questionnaire prepared for this purpose by the holder of this research. This research has used the questionnaire from my book "Drugs in Kosovo-Stop" published in Printing House "Dukagjini" in the year 2006 in Peja.

The questionnaire used in this study was obtained from the above mentioned research, of course, it has been adapted to fit the purpose of research and based on the standards was set for such research. Students have completed the questionnaire without interference of anybody; of course, they were previously informed about the reason and purpose of this research by the holders of the project. Completed questionnaires to all students of a class were introduced in a single envelope, which attempted to increase even more the credibility of anonymity to students, which afterwards were directly handed over to the research holder.

Consciously we have allowed the questionnaire to contain more questions than they reasonably contain in these types of surveys, or similar, with the only purpose that this research will serve in the future to any relevant institution for more comprehensive research. In most questions, respondents were offered more possible answers, so they were able to determine for one of them, which would be closer to their opinion.

They also had the opportunity to answer the question with any additional opinion of course, if it differs significantly from the answers provided or marks completely different answer, or not respond at all, depending on the assessment, opinion and desire of the surveyors

Instruments-techniques used for collection of data:

The instruments used in this research were: standardized questionnaire and interviews. The used questionare in research is an itegral part of this study, and as such it isadded to the annex of this report

III. RESULTS:

Data analysis and results processing is done with a s-inductive method.

Table No. 7

Question: Graphic presentation and intensity of drug addiction spread in Kosovo is:

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Year	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
Normal features during the development process	0.00%	15.25%	31.11%	7.12%	0.00%	23.10%	80.30%	11.80%	0.00%	18.17%	55.70%	9.46%
Results of Anti-Kosovan forces	93.75%	24.50%	0.00%	2.18%	92.80%	3.35%	2.60%	4.15%	83.27%	13.43%	1.30%	3.16%
State Malfuction	6.25%	60.25%	68.89%	90.7%	7.20%	73.55%	17.10%	84.05%	6.73%	66.90%	43.00%	87.38%

The results on this question should be of concern to all, but especially to the competent responsible state institutions, if for nothing else, then due to the fact of non-determining the source of creation of entirely new opinion of the youth, not only to drugs issue, but also to other social deviations. Is this created a public interest is Pejane state and society, national and Kosovo.

Table No.14

Question: What do you think should be done with a drug addicted person?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
Differences in answers through definite years												
To be hospitalized for recovery	44.64 %	80.42 %	100%	7.24%	50.86 %	72.20 %	100%	29.12 %	47.95%	76.30%	100%	18.22%
To warn and advise	34.58 %	1.25%	0%	1.02%	16.93 %	12.20 %	0%	3.00 %	25.18%	6.73%	0%	2.01%
To interrupt all the contacts with him/her	0.90%	7.30%	0%	27.12 %	0%	2.25%	0%	3.14 %	0.42%	4.78%	0%	15.13%
To expel from school, work	0.71%	4.35%	0%	19.13 %	1.58%	0%	0%	11.11 %	1.18%	2.18%	0%	15.12%
To send to forced treatment	11.84 %	2.10%	0%	29.11 %	17.10 %	3.70%	0%	22.47 %	14.64%	2.90%	0%	25.79%
Sentence with imprisonment	7.33%	3.59%	0%	14.44 %	11.24 %	0.30%	0%	21.45 %	9.41%	1.94%	0%	17.91
Allow to live the way he/she chooses to live	0%	0%	0%	1.94%	2.29%	9.35%	0%	9.71 %	1.22%	4.67%	0%	5.82

The results derived from this research will probably surprise with humane and contemporary approach toward drug-addicts.

Table No.15

Question: In your opinion are there any addicts in your school, neighborhood and city?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
I don't know	77.30%	0.00%	17.00%	0.00%	49.80%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	63.55%	0.00%	10.68%	0.00%
Yes, there are	32.70%	100%	83.00%	97.85%	50.20%	100%	95.65%	100%	36.45%	100%	89.32%	98.92%
There are no	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Idon't know, probably there are	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.74%	0.00%	0.00%	1.08%

Responses indicate that changing age structure of consumers over the years. Unfortunately, every day more and more the age of those who consume drugs are younger -teenagers, this has not previously been the case.

Table nr.16

Question: Do you know any person who consumes drugs?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
No	97.45%	19.50%	2.13%	0.00%	63.73%	2.32%	2.10%	0.00%	80.59%	10.91%	2.11%	0.00%
Yes	2.55%	80.50%	97.87%	100%	36.27%	97.68%	97.90%	100%	19.41%	89.09%	87.89%	100%

Previously consumers of narcotics were people unfamiliar persons Kosovan society, they also hid drug consumption, and in the postwar years, especially in this year of survey it is obvious that drug addicts are familiar to almost everyone.

It shows a lot about this issue, but I'm left it to a more confident and substantive analysis to another concerned institution.

Table No.17

Question: Do you know where drugs are sold or can be purchased in your city?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
No	100%	89.50%	72.35%	61.20%	96.20%	71.78%	38.70%	38.50%	98.10%	90.89%	55.52%	49.85%
Yes	0.00%	10.50%	27.65%	38.80%	3.80%	28.22%	61.30%	61.50%	1.90%	19.11%	44.48%	50.15%

Circulation of drugs in these centers, is almost public issue, it should be of concern to all, but primarily for our Government and Police. Why it is like this?

Table No.19

Question: What should be undertaken against those who deal with drug smuggling?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
Differences in answers through definite years												
To be abused by society	100%	45.85%	0.00%	8.30%	100%	65.44%	2.70%	5.25%	100%	56.64%	1.35%	6.78%
Sentence to long-term imprisonment	0.00%	52.15%	71.80%	61.70%	0.00%	23.26%	74.60%	37.23%	0.00%	37.60%	73.20%	49.46%
Sentence to death	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.65%	5.12%	0.00%	0.00%	4.33%	2.56%
Allow free trade with drugs	0.00%	3.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.30%	0.00%	5.75%	0.00%	7.53%	0.00%	2.88%
Send them out of the country	0.00%	1.00%	28.20%	18.40%	0.00%	0.00%	1.60%	43.22%	0.00%	0.50%	16.90%	30.80%
Give a force to them or their family members to see drug the way it is	0.00%	0.75%	0.00%	11.60%	0.00%	0.00%	12.45%	3.43%	0.00%	0.33%	6.22%	7.52%

Replies in this case had positive transformation, because, an approach to the drug problem is requested based on the law, which is required to be punitive rather than to let it be a subjected to moral code.

Table No. 19

Question: What was the reason that has made you to try drugs?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
Differences in answers through definite years												
No way	0.00%	3.65%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.55%	0.00%	1.83%	0.00%	8.33%
Friend/girlfriend	80.78%	69.19%	100%	31.24%	100%	100%	100%	71.43%	90.39%	84.60%	100%	51.34%
Pressure from friends,	19.22%	8.91%	0.00%	40.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	21.92%	9.61%	4.45%	0.00%	
The desire to feel more matured	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	3.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	
No happiness and family problems	0.00%	16.55%	0.00%	14.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	8.28%	0.00%	

Friend or girlfriend is the main source of drug consumption in Kosovo. It should be regarded not as a coincidence but as a well planned and coordinated chained tool. The result of the responses to this question is surprising, particularly from the answers of the said drug-addicts.

Question: Are there cases of drug consumptions in your school?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
Yes	0.00%	15.25%	32.98%	100%	0.00%	43.23%	87.81%	100%	0.00%	29.24%	60.40%	100%
NO	100%	74.05%	0.00%	0.00%	95.70%	33.13%	11.56%	0.00%	97.85%	53.59%	5.78%	0.00%
I don't know, probably I think so	0.00%	10.70%	67.02%	0.00%	4.30%	23.64%	0.63%	0.00%	2.15%	17.17%	33.82%	0.00%

Table No.21

Question: Do you know how much is usually one gram, a tablet, etc of drugs in Kosovo in general and in particular in your city?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
I don't know	0	0	16.20%	30.78%	0	0	65.00%	12.00%	0	0	40.60%	21.39%
I know	0	0	83.80%	61.45%	0	0	35.00%	66.50%	0	0	59.40%	58.98%
I wasn't interested	0	0	0.00%	17.77%	0	0	0.00%	21.50%	0	0	0.00%	19.63%

Great percentage of respondents who know the price of drugs should represent the seriousness of this problem. How and why such a large number of young people know the drugs price?

The interest of young people for this issue increasing, encouraged by eagerness to try drugs, or drugs have become an integral part of their circle.

As we know, the price of a pair of sneakers, cell-phones, computers, etc., the youth of Kosovo declared to know the prices of drugs on the market

Table No.22

Question: During the school year or the previous one, have you talked in your school with professors concerning the drug problem among the youth life in school?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	12.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	16.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.75%	0.00%
No	100%	100%	87.10%	100%	100%	100%	83.40%	100%	100%	100%	85.25%	100%

Knowledge and information on the drug do not get from teaching in their schools.

Question: Where do you spend your free time? Do your parents know where do you spend your free time?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
In cafes	1	100%	100%	100%	1	100%	100%	100%	1	100%	100%	100%
Yes, they know	1	100%	63.50%	94.20%	1	43.20%	41.00%	20.20%	1	100%	52.25%	57.20%
No, they don't	1	0.00%	36.50%	5.80%	1	56.80%	59.00%	79.80%	1	0.00%	47.75%	42.80%

The only place where young people spend their time Peja are cheap cafes. This is a concern and substantial charge of institutions; particularly of those whose scope of activity is youth

Question: Has anyone offered or insisted to you to try, or consume drugs?

Answers	FEMALE				MALE				TOTAL			
Differences in answers through definite years	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013	1995	2005	2008	2013
Yes	0.00%	0.00%	8.80%	2.25%	0.00%	15.15%	14.20%	62.96%	0.00%	7.57%	11.50%	32.60%
No	100%	100%	91.20%	97.75%	100%	84.85%	85.80%	37.04%	100%	92.43%	88.50%	67.40%

According to the responses it can be seen that number of those who provide drugs has increased in this year, which is not genuine an attribute of drug addicts.

In the following report, I presented a particular survey done among drug addicts, for which, frankly I would like to thank a group of drug addicts who have (surveyed in 1995 were 84 drug addicts, in 2005 117 were surveyed, in 2008, 30

were surveyed, in 2013 37 drug addicts) who have understood my aim and helped to organize the survey among them. I think that this is the most serious and best part of this research.

To the question: What was the reason to make you consume drugs?

100% insist of fellowship

In reply to the question: I have consumed drugs for the first time.

In reply to the question: If you have consumed drugs for the first time alone or in company?

- All the surveyed among drug addicts responded, in company.

In reply to the question: Do you always consume only one type of drugs?

- All the surveyed responded we consume any type of drug which can be provided!

In reply to the question: after the consumption for the first time, have continued to consume it?

- I consume it every day- 34 persons
- I consume it- once-twice a week 2 persons
- I consume it – periodically 1 person

In reply to the question: How do you provide drugs?

- from regular supplier-34 persons
- From friends - 3 persons

As part of this research, I found it reasonable to present even the confession of a new drug addict from Peja, although this is probably contrary to the practice of writing the report from a research or scientific study, but her history which in so completed and honest way presented the reason that is pushed her to dance with the devil-drug a, I think justifies my evaluation.

E.Gj. 17 year-old

I started to consume drugs two years ago. The reason or the cause that has led me to use drugs has been my first year of high school where I was a student and fell in love with a guy of my age, but the schools I used to attend.... That guy was not a drug addict, he was an outstanding student, but always insisted to have intercourse. ... I do not what to do, I told some of my peers, and that told me that first that sexual intercourse is very painful and dangerous. This frightened me even more the, as I didn't want to lose my boyfriend, I decided one day to fill in his wish and have sex with him. I will never forget that day, it was so bad, in order to overcome fear, I had primarily consumed drugs, but have fun, nor feel anything ... and so it goes on, goes on and goes on, but now no longer to fear ... but, because now I can not live without drugs.

The case I have present in this research as completely confessed by the said person, without any intervention. Why I have decided to introduce this "story" and not any other, relying on the fact that this story shows how the best reason that using of drugs can be anything, such as the

most banal case, like this case.. To me this story carries universal and very meaningful message for the whole society, but primarily for parents, ie the responsibility, role and increased parental care for children in their adolescent age. Children, of this age need to talk and consult with someone about "life uncertainties" which are an integral part of e life and their environment. When lacks the on who was determined by the nature to have role and responsibility, then this role is taken by: drugs, alcohol, etc. human trafficking.

Comments of the researcher:

This research has also shown that the best results are achieved if the notes for this issue, opinions and evaluations are obtained by the protagonists directly related to this issue from its addicts respectively. For this reason, I am deeply convinced that competent and responsible for this are institutions of Kosovo, in this matter a research should be conducted but with more substantial majority part of drug addicts, they are available in certain circumstances and moments help in fighting of this phenomenon, and when they accept such a thing unlike other addicts, particularly in Western countries, here by us, I think they are quite honest, particularly, on this latest research I think that I've witnessed such research at even much higher professional level, which is possible and not so difficult. It is not so difficult or impossible to find people-addicts who are willing to help in this direction, ie, act as carriers of this project-research.

VII. Conclusions

- Drugs as a substance and drug abuse as a social deviation, is presented and has reached concerning proportions in Kosovo;
- One of the main causes of drug consumption by young people lies in the fact that their knowledge related to drug consequences is superficial and fictive;
- The drug problem continues to be underestimated and ignored by competent and responsible institutions of Kosovo;
- Lack of adequate legal infrastructure to sanction intoxicating drug abuse;

and rigorous control of narcotic substances;

- The lack of multidisciplinary national program to fight this phenomenon;
- A lack of adequate professional staff for drug treatment and fighting it;
- It is necessary to established centres for prevention of addiction disease and home recovery as in other countries in the world;
- Creation of legal infrastructure to control the circulation of narcotic substances.

- Training of professional staff-experts in this field, which is missing at the moment;

- Source of information that young people get drugs from are: movies, Internet, road etc.. (European centers where such surveys take place, or similar, shows that the percentage of obtaining information from movies drug money is several times smaller than here, in other countries they receive higher prevailing percentage information on the drug from parents and the school, which is the opposite of what is the phenomenon here in our country.)

- Conversations with their children in their teenage age related topics drugs etc. almost entirely missing!

- In Kosovo, are consumed and present almost all types of drugs.

- The consumption of drugs becomes freely, without any fear of punishment or institutional or social labeling, which shows a different approach from the previous social mindset.

- The drug problem is researchable, thus, it could be "fought".

- The drug problem in Kosovo existing problem, not imaginary.

- Research has confirmed the findings from previous research that drugs presence among the youth and the factors that influence and affect the development of this phenomenon to the Youth in Kosovo are the same in all three conducted surveys.

- For comparison are used two previous conducted surveys in 1995 and 2005, which can be found in the book "Drugs in Kosovo-Stop (1995) and" Drugs-Stop 2 "(2005), author Reshat Nurboja, published in Printing House "Dukagjini" Peja.

X. Reference

1. Nurboja Reshat (1995) "Drugs in Kosovo-Stop" Peja.

Published by Printing House "Dukagjini" Peja

2. Nurboja Reshat (2005) "Drugs Stop 2" Peja.

Published by Printing House "Dukagjini" Peja

3. Scientific Research 200 -"University" European Vision "- Peja

VIII. Recommendations:

It should be worked in Parents awareness in the sense of contents of the parental role in the circumstances and "modern" times.

- Preventive centers of addiction disease and outpatient treatment as is the case with other countries in the world should be established.

- Establish legal infrastructure to control the flow of narcotics.

- Staff or training or qualification of professionals-experts in this field, which is currently is totally lacking in Kosovo.

- The testing process of suspected young people in schools who are consuming drugs. Only the delivered notice on testing possibility related to the consumption of narcotic substances can affect adolescents not to try drugs, consumption or to continue with experimentation of it.

- Usually the urine sample is taken for of testing, ecstasy can for example be verified to have beanies consumed from the day of consumption up to 72 hours after consumption, within 1 -3 days heroin, cocaine within 12-24 hours while marijuana of the second day of consumption by the fifth day after consumption.

- Early detection of substance use is a major prerequisite for prevention of addiction crime

- Continuous organizing of campaigns of awareness on the drug problem

- Projects for fighting of this phenomenon to be implemented by specialized or trained teams, particularly, when they are implemented in schools; do not allow unprofessional NGOs to accomplish these various projects only for public consumption and fund raising.